American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. VI.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 2, 1845.** **No. 46.**

From the Last Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF DYERS' MADDER AS AN ARTICLE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

By M. B. Bateman.

(*Rubia Tinctoria.*)

The quantity of madder consumed in the United States, and imported from abroad, is perfectly astonishing to those who have given no attention to the subject. Unfortunately, our public records do not give very exact information on the subject. Mr. Ellsworth, as the nearest approximation he could obtain, gives the amount of 5,000 tons. Estimating this at the low average price of ten cents per pound, it makes the round sum of *one million of dollars*, paid annually to foreign countries for an article that can be produced as good and cheap at home—paid, too, by a people loaded down with indebtedness, and disgraced by the forfeiture of plighted obligations.

The cultivation of madder has heretofore been represented as a tedious and laborious operation, requiring much care and skill, as well as outlay of capital. The directions have been mainly gathered from foreign works detailing the methods practiced by the plodding Dutch in Holland and Germany. These accounts have appeared so frightful to Americans, that none of them have dared to undertake the business; and Yankee enterprise and labor-saving ingenuity have never been exercised upon it.

It is true the crop requires three or four years to arrive at maturity, and needs considerable labor and some knowledge; but the quantity of land it occupies, and the amount of labour it requires, are far less in proportion to the value of the crop, than those of any other farm-crop that that can be named.

These assertions are fully corroborated by the experiments of an enterprising American farmer, Mr. Joseph Swift, Erie county, Ohio, who has been engaged in the cultivation of madder for five years past. A detailed account of Mr. Swift's mode of culture, and its results, was obtained at his residence last winter, by the writer of this essay, and published in the New Genesee Farmer for March, 1843.

From this account it will be seen, that, after having informed himself on the subject, and becoming satisfied that the business was practicable and profitable, he at once planted nine acres—a quantity that would astonish Mynheer Van Hollander. This he allowed to grow four seasons, and the crop was harvested and sold in the fall of 1842. The following are some of the results of his experience:

The *product* of the best land was at the rate of 2,000 lbs. per acre; which is more than the best average crops of Holland or Germany. The quality was superior to the average of imported madder.

The labor required, including the whole time with the digging, cleaning, threshing, &c., was from eighty to one hundred days' work per acre. The outlay for buildings, fixtures, &c., did not exceed fifty dollars.

The value of the crop was at the rate of fifteen cents per pound, at which price he sold most of it; notwithstanding the circumstance of its being unknown to purchasers, and all the prejudice that usually exists in such cases.

The result, then, in figures fairly stated, stands thus for an acre of good land properly managed:

By 2,000 lbs. of madder, at 15 cents per lb.		$300 00
Contra.—To 100 days' work, mostly boys, at 75 cents per day	$75 00	
Use of land, 4 years at $4 per year	16 00	
Grinding, packing, &c.	9 00	
		100 00
Leaving a net profit per acre of		$200 00

Mr. Swift was one of the earliest settlers of that section of the country, having resided nearly thirty years on the farm he now occupies, which consists of about 400 acres of choice land, mostly alluvial, in the valley of the Vermillion river, seven miles from lake Erie. At my request, he furnished me with the following practical directions for the cultivation of madder, which he remarked, must be understood as intended for those who wish to cultivate only a few acres, and cannot afford much outlay of capital. Those who wish to engage in the business on an extensive scale, would need to adopt a somewhat different practice.

Soil and preparation.—The soil should be a deep rich sandy loam, free from weeds, roots, stones, &c., and containing a good proportion of vegetable earth. Alluvial "bottom" land is the most suitable, but it must not be wet. If old upland is used, it should receive a heavy coating of vegetable earth, from decayed wood and leaves. The land should be ploughed very deep in the fall, and early in the spring apply about one hundred loads of well-rotted manure per acre, spread evenly and ploughed in deeply; then harrow till quite fine and free from lumps. Next plough the field into beds four feet wide, leaving alleys between, three feet wide; then harrow the beds with a fine light harrow, or rake them by hand, so as to have them smooth and even with the alleys; they are then ready for planting.

Preparing sets and planting.—Madder sets, or seed roots, are best selected when the crop is dug in the fall. The horizontal uppermost roots, with eyes, are the kind to be used; these should be separated from the bottom roots, and buried in sand in a cellar or pit. If not done in the fall, the sets may be dug early in the spring, before they begin to sprout. They should be cut or broken into pieces containing from two to five eyes each, *i. e.* three or four inches long. The time for planting is as early in spring as the ground can be got in order and severe frosts are over, which in this climate is usually about the middle of April. With the beds prepared as directed, stretch a line lengthwise the bed, and with the corner of a hoe make a drill two inches deep along each edge and down the middle, so as to give three rows to each bed, about two feet apart. Into these drills drop the sets ten inches apart, covering them two inches deep. Eight or ten bushels of sets are requisite for an acre.

After culture.—As soon as the madder plants can be seen, the ground should be carefully hoed, so as to destroy the weeds and not injure the plants; and the hoeing and weeding be repeated as often as weeds make their appearance. If any of the sets have failed to grow, the vacancies should be filled by taking up parts of the strongest roots, and transplanting them. This is best done in June. As soon as the madder plants are ten or twelve inches high, the tops are to be bent down to the surface of the ground, and all except the tip end covered with earth shoveled from the middle of the alleys. Bend the shoots outward and inward in every direction, so as in time to fill all the vacant space in the beds, and about one on each side. After the first time covering, repeat the weeding when necessary, and run a single horse plough through the alleys several times, to keep the earth clean and mellow. As soon as the plants again become ten or twelve inches high, bend down and cover them as before; repeating the operation if necessary, which is commonly three times the first season. The last time may be as late as September, or later if no frosts occur.—By covering the tops in this manner, they change to roots, and the design is to fill the ground as full of roots as possible. When the vacant spaces are all full, there will be but little chance for weeds to grow; but all that appear must be pulled out.

The second year.—Keep the beds free from weeds, plough the alleys, and cover the tops, as before directed, two or three times during the season. The alleys will now form deep and narrow ditches; and if it becomes difficult to obtain good earth for covering the tops, that operation may be omitted after the second time this season. Care should be taken, in covering the tops, to keep the edges of the beds as high as the middle; otherwise, the water from heavy showers will run off, and the crop suffer from drought.

The third year.—Very little labor or attention is required. The plants will now cover the whole ground. If any weeds are seen, they must be pulled out; otherwise, their roots will cause trouble when harvesting the madder. The crop is sometimes dug the third year; and if the soil and cultivation have been good, and the seasons warm and favorable, the madder will be of good quality; but generally it is much better in quality, and more in quantity, when left until the fourth year.

Digging and harvesting.—This should be done between the 20th of August and the 20th September. Take a sharp shovel, or shovels, and cut off and remove the tops within half an inch of the surface of the earth; then take a plough of the largest size, with a sharp colter and a double team, and plough a furrow outward, beam deep, around the edge of the bed; stir the earth with forks, and carefully pick out all the roots, removing the earth from the bottom of the furrow, then plough another furrow, beam deep, as before, and pick over and remove the earth in the same manner; thus proceeding till the whole is completed.

Washing and drying.—As soon as possible after digging, take the roots to some running stream to be washed. If there is no running stream convenient, it can be done at a pump. Take large round sieves, two and a half or three feet in diameter, with the wire about as fine as wheat sieves; or, if these cannot be had, get from a hardware store sufficient screen wire of the right fineness, and make frames or boxes about two and a half feet long and the width of the wire; on the bottom of which nail the wire. In these sieves, or boxes, put half a bushel of roots at a time, and stir them about in the water, pulling the bunches apart so as to wash them clean; then, having a platform at hand, lay them on it to dry. To make a platform, take two or three common boards, so as to be about four feet in width, and nail cleets across the under side. On these spread the roots about two inches thick, for drying in the sun. Carry the platforms to a convenient place, not far from the house, and place them side by side, in rows east and west, and their ends north and south, leaving room to walk between the rows. Elevate the south ends of the platforms about eighteen inches, and the north ends about six inches from the ground, putting poles or sticks to support them. This will greatly facilitate the drying. After the second or third day's drying, the madder must be protected from the dews at night, and from rain, by placing the platforms one upon another to a convenient height and covering the uppermost one with boards. Spread them out again in the morning, or as soon as the danger is over. Five or six days of ordinarily fine weather will dry the madder sufficiently when it may be put away till it is convenient to kiln-dry and grind it.

Kiln-drying.—The size and mode of constructing the kiln may be varied to suit circumstances. The following is a very cheap plan, and sufficient to dry one ton of roots at a time. Place four strong posts in the ground, twelve feet apart one way and eighteen the other—the front two 14 feet high and the others 18. Put girths across the bottom, middle, and top, and nail boards perpendicularly on the outside, as for a common barn. The boards must be

well seasoned, and all cracks or holes should be plastered or otherwise stopped up. Make a shed roof of common boards. In the inside, put upright standards, about five feet apart, with cross-pieces,, to support the scaffolding. The first cross-piece is to be about four feet from the floor, the next two feet higher, and so to the top. On these cross-pieces lay small poles, about six feet long and two inches thick, four or five inches apart. On these scaffolds the madder is to be spread nine inches thick. A floor is laid at the bottom, to keep all dry and clean. When the kiln is filled, take six or eight small kettles, or hand furnaces, and place them four or five feet apart on the floor, (first securing it from fire with bricks or stones,) and make fires in them with charcoal, being careful not to make any of the fires so large as to scorch the madder over them. A person must be in constant attendance to watch and replenish the fires. The heat will ascend the whole, and in ten or twelve hours it will be sufficiently dried, which is known by its becoming brittle like pipe-stems.

Breaking and grinding.—Immediately after being dried, the madder must be taken to the barn, and threshed with flails, or broken by machinery, (a mill might easily be constructed for this purpose,) so that it will feed in a common grist-mill. If it is not broken and ground immediately, it will gather dampness, so as to prevent its grinding freely. Any common grist-mill can grind madder properly. When ground finely, it is fit for use, and may be packed in barrels, like flour, for market.

Amount and value of product, &c —Mr. Swift measured off a part of his ground, and carefully weighed the product when dried, which he found to be over 2,000 pounds per acre, notwithstanding the seasons were mostly very dry and unfavorable. With his present knowledge of the business, he is confident that he can obtain at least 3,000 pounds per acre, which is said to be more than is often obtained in Germany. The whole amount of labor he estimates at from 80 to 100 days' work per acre. The value of the crop, at the usual wholesale price, (about 15 cents per pound,) is from $300 to $400. In foreign countries, it is customary to make several qualities of madder, which is done by sorting the roots ; but as only one quality is required for the western market, Mr. Swift makes but one, and that is found superior to the most imported, and finds a ready sale.

If any person desires instruction for making several qualities of madder, or further information respecting any other point, it may be obtained by addressing, post paid, Joseph Swift, Birmingham, Erie county, Ohio.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Eleventh Agricultural Meeting at the State House, March 18th.

Gov. Lincoln in the Chair. Subject.—Small Grains. Mr. Breck, of the New England Farmer, opened the discussion. He said that when on a farm some years ago he had pursued a course in raising rye in the old way which he would not recommend, as he thought that it was exhausting. He turned over pasture land, took off a crop of rye, and then let it lay to grass 3 or 4 years. The crop was usually 10 or 15 bushels to the acre. In the town where he resided there was a large crop of rye, 42 bushels to the acre, raised after a good crop of clover, that was turned in. This was on a sandy plain. He had but little experience in raising wheat, as the crops were so light that they did not pay for cultivation.

Rev. Mr. Sanger, of Dover, said that he cultivated rye, oats and barley. He raised spring rye on a gravelly soil, and then corn and potatoes, and his crops had increased. It was important to get the seed in early. One spring owing to a snow storm the first of April, when he usually sowed, he did not sow his rye till the first of May, and got only about half a usual crop. By sowing early, it was less affected by drought. He raised barley on a soil with clayey substratum. It was best to sow early for grain, but late sowing would answer for fodder. Oats should also be sown early for seed, but when intended for fodder late sowing would answer.

Mr. Peter Fay, of Southboro,' said he had raised small grains. He began with wheat when a bounty was offered on this grain.—He found this crop unprofitable. The bounty proved injurious to farmers, as it induced them to raise grain to which our lands are not adapted. He thought we could not compete with the West and the State of New York in raising wheat, as our flour would cost us $10 a barrel. Rye does well in his vicinity. Good crops are obtained from old pasture lands that have been bound out. The better way is to plough in the spring and sow the last week in August, and seed down to grass, and by this mode the amount of grass is greatly increased, if no manure be used, excepting plaster. He used to plough just before sowing, but he commenced on a lot of five acres in July, and ploughed a piece about a rod wide around it.—The rest was ploughed just before sowing, and that ploughed in July produced twice as much as the other. He seeds down land in the spring sowing oats and barley, the land elevated and tolerably moist, and the grass seed takes well. He never lost a crop. He sows oats as soon as he can get them in for grain. May be sown late for fodder.—Bedford oats succeed well. The old varieties are subject to blast. Barley, pound for pound, is worth as much as corn for cattle or swine. Grass looks better after barley than after oats. He seeds heavily, 12 to 16 quarts of herds grass, 10 to 15 lbs. of clover and a peck of red top to the acre. The extra crop or aftermath will pay all extra expense for seed. He does not know that small grains exhaust more than corn. He generally seeds down in spring.

Mr. Hector Campbell, of Chester, inquired at what time oats were cut for fodder.—He thought it best to sow as soon as the ground was dry. He considered oats an exhausting crop.

To the inquiry as to the time of cutting oats for fodder, several gentlemen replied—about the time they are in the milk, and cure as hay.

Hon. Mr. Allen, remarked that he wished to make some observations on the transactions of the previous evening, for though he possessed a little practical knowledge, he did not wish to bring others to his level. One reporter had represented his as being opposed to science in agriculture, which is a mistake, for though he was not a scientific man, he was highly in favor of science, as it was of the greatest importance in agricultural improvement. Let plants be analyzed, and see what elements they contain, and then we can furnish them with appropriate food.

In raising rye on light soils, Mr. Allen recommended ploughing in June, turning in all the vegetable matter, and sow the last of August or first of September. Some plant Indian corn, and sow rye at the last hoeing. With manuring, good crops were obtained in this way. He had not found summer grains profitable. Oats, grow well, but are very exhausting. Barley does well if the land be well pulverized, and in good condition for Indian corn; but it affords but little profit. Wheat does not succeed well in his section. He thought the reason that wheat could not be raised, was for a want of knowledge to supply the plant with its appropriate food. He thought that rye was rank poison to apple trees. In numerous cases it had produced moss on fruit trees. As grass sowed with spring grain generally failed in his section, he thought late summer or early fall sowing should be preferred.

Mr. Buckminister, of the Ploughman, said that he did not know whom Mr. Allen alluded to when he spoke of the reporter. He did not report word for word, but he gave the substance of what was said in a few words. He calculated to refer to Mr. Allen's notes and applied for them, but they were then in other hands. He did not intend to misrepresent.

Mr. Allen said that the reporter represented him as opposing scientific agriculture, which was not a fact, for he highly approved of it. He advised young farmers in particular to attend to the science of agriculture.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Hingham, remarked that he took a deep interest in agriculture, and he would state a few facts. When the country was first settled, the crops of rye were light on sandy lands, now on such soils large crops were produced. He thought salt was good manure for rye; and menhaden ploughed in was excellent for this crop. With salt in compost he thought rye could be raised in all parts of the Commonwealth. We cannot raise wheat in this section, but on Long Island they raise fine crops on light porous soils like ours. There they make a free use of leached ashes, and they consider them better than unleached. He had used leached ashes with profit.

Mr. Arnold, of New Bedford (Councillor) said that the virtues of fish consisted in great measure in the abundance of oil which they contained. He had used them with great advantage, but this must be followed by other manures. He found that salt was not beneficial near the salt water. He remarked that oats were bad for seeding down land. They had broad leaves and when removed the grass was much exposed to the sun.

The President remarked, we have had practice, now let us have a little science on the subject.

Mr. Jenks referred to the able lecture of Dr. Jackson at the preceding meeting, in which he showed that if you would have an animal to grow well, you should feed it well with suitable food. It is the same with vegetables; first ascertain the food that they require, and then supply it. On dry soils deliquescent manure, such as ashes, is wanted, to attract moisture from the atmosphere.—Salt is an element in soda, and helps to form nitrogen. There are acids in oils which after a while will produce sorrel, unless neutralized by alkalies. From Maine to Georgia the old lands have become exhausted of some elements so that wheat fails.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith made some interesting remarks on the race of civilized men on this continent, who preceded the Indians. He supposed that the sunflower had been cultivated by them, which he recommended as a valuable plant, for oil, for the cake that is left for stock and as a valuable food for poultry. He thought the wild race, now found in the lakes had been cultivated extensively.

Hon. Mr. Allen, moved that when we do adjourn, we adjourn to the first Tuesday following the first Wednesday in January, 1846, which was passed. He than made some appropriate remarks on the able and courteous manner in which the President had discharged his duties, and moved a vote of thanks, which passed unanimously. To which the President replied in a brief and happy manner, remarking that he had found the Meeting both pleasant and instructive.

Mr. Buckminster moved a vote of thanks to the Vice Presidents and Committee of arrangement, which was passed.

At the close of the Meeting, Mr. Cole presented for examination and taste some Minister apples, which are noticed in another place, as they were but little known excepting by name and reputation.

Asparagus.

The principal part of the article below we have published some years ago; we republish it now, because this is the season of preparing and clearing up the beds, and because the fact mentioned by the Editor of the Maine Cultivator goes to prove the efficacy of Salt in the culture of Asparagus.

The plant is now extensively cultivated in the Middle and Northern States, and is generally much admired as an esculent. But owing to some imperfection in its management, it is seldom presented in our markets in that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. In the country, it is almost invariably small, hard and tough, presenting but few attaractions either to the eye or palate. As we have been requested to publish an article, relative to the cultivation of this vegetable, we present the following from the Southern Agriculturalist, detailing the *modus operandi* pursued in Spain, and which we believe is in most respects strictly coincident with the practice usually pursued by experienced gardeners and horticulturalists in our own country.

Asparagus is a plant found naturally on the beach of various parts of the coast of Europe, where it is covered by the drifting sand, and watered by salt water on high tides. Sand and salt water occasionally may, therefore, be regarded as indispensable conditions for maintaining it in health. How seldom is this tho't of! It, however, explains in part the excellence of St. Sebastian asparagus.

It seems that at the mouth of the Urumea is a narrow strip of land, about three feet above high-water mark, consisting of alluvial soil and the wearing away of sandstone hills, at whose foot it is placed. This is the asparagus ground of St. Sebastian. Beds are formed five feet wide, without any previous preparation except digging and raking. In March the seed is sown in two drills, about two inches deep, and eighteen inches from the alleys, thus leaving a space of two feet between the drills. The rows run invariably east and west—doubtless in order that the plants may shade the ground during the heats of summer. When the seedlings are about six inches high, they are thinned to something more than a foot apart. Water is conducted once a day among the alleys and over the beds, so as to give the seedling an abundant and constant supply of fluid during the season of their growth—This is the cultivation during the first year.

The second year, in the month of March, the beds are

covered with three or four inches of fresh night soil from the reservoirs of the town; it remains on them during the succeeding autumn; the operation of irrigation being continued as during the first season.—This excessive stimulous, and the abundant room the plants have to grow in, must necessarily make them extremely vigorous, and prepare them for the production of gigantic sprouts.

In the spring, the asparagus is fit to cut. Doubtless all its energies are developed by the digging in of the manure in the autumn of the second year; and when it does begin to sprout, it finds its roots in contact with a soil of inexhaustible fertility. Previously, however, to the cutting each bed is covered in the course of March very lightly with dead leaves, to the depth of about eight inches: and the cutting does not commence till the plant peeps through this covering, when it is carefully removed from the stems, in order that the finest only may be cut, which are rendered white by their leafy covering, and succulent by the excessive richness of the soil.

In the autumn of the third year, after the first cutting, the leaves are removed, and the beds again dressed with fresh night-soil as before; and these operations are repeated year after year. In addition to this, the beds are half under salt water annually at spring tides.

Let any one compare the mode of culture with ours, and there will be no room for wondering at the difference in the result. The Spaniards use a light, sandy soil; we are content with anything short of clay. They irrigate; we trust to our rainy climate.

Some years since, we had a bed of Asparagus which from some unknown and inscrutable cause, suddenly ceased growing;—the spires no sooner attained a certain height, than, like the fabled trees around the tomb of Protesalaus, they withered and died away.—We manured and watered, but all to no purpose, and we at last gave up all idea of renovating the plants, in despair.—In digging about the roots, we found that they had been lacerated and almost wholly consumed by worms, a few of which were still at their work on the tubers. They were corn worms, or bore so near a resemblance to them that it would have been difficult to distinguish them apart. Influenced by the presumption that the roots were hopelessly injured, we determined to apply salt to the bed in order to test its efficacy both on the asparagus, and in destroying the worms. We accordingly applied half a peck, and to our surprise the asparagus started almost immediately, and in a short time acquired a degree of vigor and luxuriance surpassing even its former growth. Since then we have used salt as an ordinary manure for this root, and our experience has proved conclusively to our own mind that it is decidedly the best and most efficacious stimulant that can be applied.—*Maine Cult.*

Foot Disease.

Mr. Editor,—I am a farmer about as high in stature as my father, but not as old in years and experience, by forty summers; yet, I fancy that my name would occupy as large a space upon the catalogue of farmers, as his. But the object of this communication is not to claim preeminence over those who are infinitely greater than myself in knowledge; but to acquire information of much importance to the farmer.—Any farming information is gladly received by the farmer, even if it is not of the most valuable kind.

The above subject is one that has been written upon by many who have looked into it with diligence and care. It cannot be expected, therefore, that a young observer like myself, could present any information to the public, of much importance, upon this subject. I will present a few ideas to you, Mr. Editor, trusting that you will give your opinion, that I may see if mine is erroneous.

1st. What cattle are diseased? Ans. Cows giving milk.

This fact teaches us to search into the reason of it. We see cattle giving milk, diseased and growing poor; while others are not diseased, and are fat. We are led to think, from this, that the taking away of the milk causes the lameness; and that the milk is made up of some of those ingredients which enter into the combination of bone, as the bone is the part of the cow afflicted. If the milk deprives the bone of its natural and requisite quantity of those materials which bone is composed of, it is pretty sure that the true cause of the disease, and a remedy, may be found. The fact of this may be known by the analysis of bone and milk.

2d. Of what are bone and milk composed?—Ans. Milk contains the chief materials of animal matter, oil, albumen, and phosphate of lime. Bones contain galetine and fat, besides the earthy salts, viz: phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime. It may be well to remember, while speaking upon the relation that milk bears to bone, that infants, when they first come into the world, have no bones, in reality. A gelatinous membrane, of a loose, spongy nature, and of the form of bones, is the only bony substance found in them, and in all young. As the young increase in age, the cavities of this loose, spongy membrane are filled with phosphate of lime, which they obtain from their food. Now the mammiferous tribe have milk for their food, until they are capable to masticate food of a hard nature. While they have thus increased in age and magnitude, this membrane has turned to bone; and it must be allowed that the ingredients, phosphate and carbonate of lime, which enter in with the gelatinous matter and form bone, are, in fact, a part of the milk that the young live upon. This being the case, it follows that the mother is deprived of those materials which are necessary to keep the bones in their hard and healthy state, and consequently they become tender and sore to the touch. The reason why the feet become sore, while other parts may not be diseased but a little, if any, is, perhaps, because the feet and legs are used, and undergo more exercise than other parts of the cow.

3d. Why are cows diseased now, more than in years long since passed?

In answer to this question, we will say, that those vegetables which yielded matter that went into the composition of bone, have since become nearly extinct in many places; or, at least, do not contain so much carbonate of lime as in former times, when the land was new. Cows kept upon farms, in this place, that produce a great quantity of May grass or white top, are almost sure to have the Hoof Ail; while those kept on rich and new farms, producing clover, &c., seldom, if ever, have it.

4th. What will partly or wholly cure this disease?

We will say at first, that milk will render a complete cure. Some say apply pulverized blue vitriol to the hoof; but we say, away with it; an internal application is what we want, not an external. If we dry a cow that has the Hoof Ail, she will gradually recover, if not too far gone; and the result will be the same if we give her milk to drink. Bone meal will do the same, because it contains all that the cow wants. We hold that red and white clover hay, or grass, will prevent, if not cure, the disease; and as bone meal, or any substance containing carbonate and phosphate of lime, will bring this grass in wherever it is spread, we may put the remedy on to our farms, and not down the cattle; or, in other words, we must doctor our farms, and not our cattle.

I will leave this subject for your consideration, and for those who may feel interested in it, trusting that you will not style me a doctor nor a chemist, but give me my true name,

A Blunderbuss.

O——e, Franklin Co, March 5, 1845.

☞The theory of our correspondent is ingenious, to say the least of it, and to us it is novel. We hear not much complaint, in this quarter, of foot disease among neat stock. [*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*

Cultivation of Fruit.

Soil.—The hard gravelly soil of the eastern States, the sandy soil of New Jersey, the clay soil of Pennsylvania, and the rich alluvial bottoms of the west, all produce an abundance of the different varieties of fruit when propeattention is given to the trees. Mr. Phinney, of Lexingr ton, Massachusetts, has ditched and drained one of his swamps, and has now on it a luxuriant orchard of appletress. *The great point is to have a dry soil.* If it is not sufficiently rich, make it so; no man should *expect* to have *fine* crops of anything unless his soil is rich.

Setting out trees.—If by exposure the roots have become dry, immerse them in water for twenty or thirty hours previously to setting them out. Prepare a compost as follows: take three bushels of rich soil, or three bushels of swamp muck would be better, one bushel night soil, one bushel fine charcoal—if charcoal is plenty three to four bushels is to be preferred—one bushel slaked lime, one bushel of unleached, or two bushels of leached wood ashes, and one peck of salt. Mix the above well together.

Dig the holes three feet across and two feet deep, keeping the top soil by itself, fill in a portion of the bottom soil until nearly ready for the tree, then fill in half a bushel of the compost and set in the tree, spreading out the roots to their natural position, and fill in the top soil, gently shaking the tree two or three times to settle the soil around the roots. The tree should be set the same depth in the orchard, that it stood in the nursery. Leave the soil a little hollowing about the tree to catch and retain the rain-water. Put around each tree half a peck of fine charcoal, and half a peck of slaked lime. With these precautions, neither peach nor any other fruit-trees will be infested with worms at the roots, provided they have suitable after-culture. For many of the above suggestions the writer is indebted to R. L. Pell, Esq, of Pelham, Ulster county, New York.

Culture of Orchards.—The soil around the trees should be kept loose, either by spading, digging with a mattock, or by ploughing. If a crop is put in the orchard, nothing should be planted or sowed within five feet of the trees, as the nourishment taken up by the crop is so much taken from the growth of the trees. After the lime and charcoal have laid around the trees one year, spread them around the trees in a circle of ten feet in diameter. This should be done in the spring, when the soil is cultivated, and a fresh supply of lime and charcoal applied.

When the trees have been set out three or four years, the soil should be enriched with a compost of manure, swamp-muck and ashes. Early every spring the trunks of the trees should be washed with strong ley, strong soapsuds, or thin soft-soap. Apply either of these with a whitewash brush as high as a man can reach. When the trees grow rapidly, their growth will be increased by slitting the outer bark the whole length from the ground up to the limbs. This gives the trees room to expand. As soon as the trees blossom, throw over them lime perfectly slaked—this should be done while the dew is on.

To render old and barren orchards thrifty and productive.—Early in the spring plough the entire orchard and enrich with a compost of manure, swamp-muck, lime, and chip manure. Scrape off all the old bark with a deck scraper, or a hoe, ground sharp. Apply half a bushel slaked lime, and the same of fine charcoal, around each tree. Apply then soft soap or strong soap-suds on the trunks and limbs as high as a man can reach. While the trees are in full bloom, throw over them a good supply of fine slaked lime.

B. G. Boswell.

Philadelphia.

Corn Stalk Sugar.—A Cincinnati paper gives us a most encouraging account of the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks. A specimen produced at the New Harmony settlement, by Mr. John Beal, has been examined by the Editor, and pronounced equal to Louisiana sugar, with the exception of a little acid in the granulation, which will be corrected hereafter by a little more alkali in the syrup. Last year, according to his report to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. B. succeeded in making sugar, although his corn-stalks were much injured by a storm.—This year he has made 375 lbs. from three-fourths of an acre, or 500 lbs. per acre, and the land was upland of a medium quality.

When the ears begin to form they are pulled off. When the leaves are dead about half way up, the stalk is stripped of all leaves, cut up at the root, the top cut off, and then ground in a sugar-mill. Twenty stalks yield a gallon of juice. A gallon of juice yields one-eighth or one tenth part syrup, of which one pint weighs *one pound and a half*, and of this three-fourths is grained sugar. Mr. B. made 80 lbs. in a day, with a simple apparatus of his own construction. Five hundred pounds at 4 cents per lb. is $20 per acre. It would have produced, say 50 bushels of corn, at 25c. or $12,50.—*Evening Mirror.*

Buckwheat Cakes, after standing to rise all night, are much improved by adding, just before baking, sour cream and saleratus—say a teacup full for two quarts of the batter.—This treatment improves the flavor, and makes them richer and lighter. It was discovered this winter by a notable housekeeper in the western part of the state, where fine hot buckwheat cakes and keen appetites, on frosty mornings often go together.

Apple Jelly.—Slice thirteen large apples very thin without paring them; then cover them with water; boil and strain them,—and to the juice add a pound and a half of loaf sugar, and as much lemon-juice as your taste may direct. Clarify it with eggs, and boil it to a jelly. It is an exceedingly delicate, palatable, and beautiful dish, fit to grace any wedding table, the writer having partaken of it on such an occasion, the housekeeper above named forming the centre of attraction at the time. It is also very fine in sickness.—*Alb. Cult.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TO THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER:

I owe you my grateful acknowledgements for your too flattering notice, in the last "Farmer," of my labors in the cause of American Agriculture, and for your friendly deprecation of the report in circulation, that I was to be removed from office. You will have seen that your hopes on that head have been disappointed. On the evening of the day you expressed them, going after 4 P.M. to resume my labours, I found the Edict of Removal on my desk. If you have never seen one of these rescripts, it may gratify your curiosity to see the form of one—It runneth after this wise; having all the brevity as well as force of a Firman, issued by the Grand Vizier, in the name of the Sultan:

"*Extract from the Journal of March* 25, 1845.

"Ordered that Dr. N. M. Miller, be appointed Third Assistant P. M. General, in the place of J. S. Skinner, removed."

Post Office Department, March 25, 1845.

SIR:

The Postmaster General directs me to communicate to you the above copy of an official order, this day made by him and entered upon his journal.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.

JOHN MARRON, Chf. Clerk.

To *J. S. Skinner*, Esq., present.

Recurring to the kind terms in which your partiality led you to speak of me;—It is true that a desire to see the Agricultural interest take the high rank it deserves to hold in the public esteem, and to show that for its success a high degree of intellectual accomplishment is required, has been the ruling passion, not to say the *monomania* of my life. Even since I have been here, in the public service, laboring with incessant assiduity, and I venture to say with unexampled effect, to fulfil all the duties and to economise the expenditures of my particular Bureau, I have contrived, while some others would have been asleep, to write and publish numerous lighter or more elaborate essays on Horticulture, Agriculture, and Education; besides separate discourses and treatises on the natural history, uses, and economy of all our domestic animals, embracing one now in the press of Messrs. Lea & Blanchard on the breeds, employment and diseases of that most faithful friend of man—the DOG—I don't mean "curs of low degree," more apt to be found among bipeds than quadrupeds, but dogs of pure blood.

Of my dismissal "BY THE PRESIDENT," as it is announced, I do not mean, nor do I wish my friends to complain. In this *Republican* country, office, however faithfully performed, is not the property of the incumbent, held by life tenure, unless, (with few exceptions in civil employments) the incumbent happen to belong to the *man-slaughtering profession*. In this case, thanks to the legislation of the Representatives of the landed interest, he rides out every political tempest, and feels that he is safe with the privilege of thought and of speech let who may be in power.

Though left, at a period somewhat advanced in life, without a picayune for the moment, yet with some capacity and a natural fondness for intellectual labour, one may not starve in a country where, as every Farmer knows but too well, all provisions abound in ruinous excess. My object in writing you this letter is two-fold—to offer to you, and to the Proprietors and Editors of many other journals, without respect of party, my sincere thanks for their good wishes—for, too partial as have been your encomiums, on the results of my devotion to the welfare of land-holders, you will have seen that they are not without support, in generous sentiments of like character expressed in kindred as well as in other journals. But my principal motive is to ask you to preserve, in my old pet, the AMERICAN FARMER, the first born and now the Grand Father of the whole family, the accompanying copy of a volunteer letter from T. S. PLEASANTS, of Petersburg, known to you as a Farmer and Horticulturist, scientific, practical and exact in his observations: no partizan, but what is much better, a friend, not merely by profession, in a religious sense, but a friend, alike by his example and precepts of whatever is good and useful.

Give me room to add, that as long as I have a mind to think, and a hand to write, both shall be at the command of those who make an honest living by *tilling the soil!* The old horse will stand up to the rack, "fodder or no fodder!" I. S. S.

P. S. I am proud to postscribe that I have scarcely met with a man of the dominant or democratic party, who has not expressed his deep regret at my removal—with the Whigs it is no less, but not much more universal—of this sweet use of adversity, neither power nor time can rob me.

—

PETERSBURG, VA., 15th MARCH, 1845.

My good Friend,—I have been concerned to see in the public prints that there are rumors of your being superseded in the office of Assistant P. M. General. I trust these rumors may be without any foundation in fact; indeed, after the memorable declaration of the President in his Inaugural address, that he would devote himself to the interest of the *people* rather that those of a party, it is difficult to believe that he will discard those who have performed their duties with fidelity. If the voice of the agricultural community could be heard, it would be unanimous in behalf of one who has devoted a long life to its best interest: and whose zeal and activity has suffered no diminution from age. In countries whose institutions are of a less popular character than ours, such a man would be distinguished by having a pension settled upon him, and the evening of his days be made happy and serene.

I could not forbear expressing my solicitude in this matter; and I earnestly wish that the feelings of others, more influential, might find a like expression in a quarter where they might have influence. I have heard many persons make remarks upon the report; for we have all felt, with one accord, the respect and consideration that have been paid to our class in having a representative, as it were, in one of the chief offices of the Government; and *that* representative the Patriarch of American Agriculture.

With cordial regard,

(Signed) T. S. PLEASANTS.

WORK FOR APRIL.

To a very large portion of those who gain their own and their families' livelihoods out of the earth, *April* is the most interesting of all the months of the year. For, although in a portion of this our country of diversified latitudes, the active labors of the fields have already begun, while in others, the season has not and will not begin for some weeks, still, in a very broad range of district, *April* is the favored period of seed-time, and if not improved, inevitable disappointment must ensue, as time lost cannot be regained, no matter how much and how assiduously the farmer may toil to make amends for his negligence. To ensure success in every business, it may be set down as a safe rule, that one should begin right; but in that of the husbandman it is emphatically true, that he must not only *begin right, but begin at the right time.* "Time," says poor Richard, "is money"—and although the phrase, in its literal sense, may not be strictly true, yet in its philosophic import—in its literal meaning—it is so; for though not of itself *money*, it is the medium of its creation, and may very properly be said to be its begetter, and consequently, it is but a stretch of the imagination to say, that "*time is money*," it being legitimately its equivalent. We deduce from these premises, that it should be the single aim of every farmer in beginning his year's labors, always to get his grounds in order to receive his seeds in due season, so that his harvests may not be impaired in their fruitfulness by any delay in planting.

With this admonition against the dangers of precrastination, we shall proceed to point out a few of the many duties which claim prompt attention

ON THE FARM.

Fences.—Let your first object be, if you have not done so already, to critically examine every pannel of fence on your place, and where any repairs may be needed to have them forthwith done. Recollect, that weak fences make mischievous beasts on the one hand, while on the other, they frequently embroil neighbors, who should be friends, in dissentions and broils.

Oats.—Let your oat-ground be forthwith ploughed, and put in fine tilth by thorough harrowing, and if you have ashes or lime enough to give to each acre five or ten bushels, be sure to sow it thereon—if you have neither of these, and you can procure plaster, sow a bushel of it on every acre. Should you fear the depredations of the worm, strew a bushel of salt per acre over your field. Among all your *fears* don't let that of your oat ground being too rich disturb your nightly slumbers. If there be potash enough in your soil to give strength to the straw, the danger of falling and lodging, you may treat as moonshine and green-cheese.

Quantity of seed per acre.—Sow from 3 to 4 bushels on good land; stock your ground completely with oat plants, so that the *weeds* may not have a chance to show their saucy heads, and if your ground be good, and you shall have given the oat plants nutriment to feed upon, you may look out for a heavy crop.

Hauling out Manure—Planting of Corn.—Have you hauled out the manure for your corn grounds? Have you enough to manure them liberally? If you have not done the first, be sure to go ahead with steam-power and do so. If you have not enough manure to broadcast all your ground, *just plant so much as you can manure well, and no more*, as it is a fallacy to expect to make money by cultivating poor lands in corn. Corn is a generous and grateful plant, but it is only generous and grateful to those who feed it well. A half starved horse is but an indifferent help on the farm, not because the poor beast lacks the disposition, but because he has not the physical strength for rapid and long continued toil, and so it is with corn—if you desire it to grow luxuriantly, and dispense its products with an abundant measure, it must be provided with the means of indulging in its daily meals.

Let the corn-planter recollect—that without good land, plenty of manure, good and deep ploughing, thorough pulverization, close planting, assiduous cultivation,—a cultivation that looks to keeping the earth open without cutting up and lacerating the roots, and the constant keeping down of the weeds, it is futile to look for a large crop of corn.

Early planting should be looked to as an indispensable pre-requisite of success.

While we are upon the subject of corn-planting, let us especially request those of our readers who are enterprising, to make experiments, each, on a few acres with *Guano*, so as to test its relative value, in the culture of corn, with stable dung, barn yard manure, or with any compost they may have on hand. The experiments in growing corn with this manure, as tested by the experience of professor *Teschmacher*, go to prove, that it not only increases the *quantity*, but improves the *qualiy* of the grain. If these facts be true, and the reputation of Mr. T. is a guaranty that they are, cultivators have a two-fold motive in adventuring upon tests to verify them.

A good Compost to manure corn in the hill.—Take for every acre of corn, *ten* bushels of mould from the woods, *five* of ashes, *one* of plaster, and ten gallons of cattle or human urine, form the whole into a compost, mix well together, and in planting the corn, put a handful into each hill, cover up and you may almost see the plants grow after they get above ground.

Scarecrows—If the crows are troublesome, place sheets of bright tin suspended by wires from poles through your field—four for fifty acres is enough. Every breath of wind will cause a reflection as frightful to the crows as the report of a gun.

Soaks for Corn.—1. Dissolve at the rate of 1 lb. of saltpetre and 1 lb. copperas, in five gallons of water, soak your corn therein, and when you are going to plant, roll it in plaster, lime, ashes or soot, and neither worms nor crows will touch it.

2. Put a quart of tar into a tub, pour over it five gallons of boiling water, stir the whole until the tar is completely dissolved and mixed with the water—then put in

your corn, and soak for 24 hours—when you desire to plant, take it out and dry the corn in ashes, lime or plaster, just so as to cover the grains. Corn thus prepared escape both birds and worms.

3. Put 2 lb. of sulphur and 4 quarts of soot into a bag, put the bag into a tub, pour thereon 10 gallons of boiling water, and with it as much corn as the water will cover —let the corn soak 24 hours, then take it out, dry in plaster, ashes or lime, and plant. Corn thus prepared, will also escape both worms and birds.

Barley.—If you have any sandy mould land in *good heart*, and want to try your hand at a crop of Barley, plough it up without delay—plough deeply, and harrow finely. Then sow from 2 to 3 bushels of good seed Barley, harrow it in, and sow thereon *one bushel of plaster*, and *two* of ashes, well mixed together, and finish your job by rolling, and we will promise you a crop, the season favoring, at least twice in value of Rye. In cutting it, you must not let it get dead ripe, as it is liable to shatter.

Sowing Clover and other Grass Seeds.—The sooner you get your grass seeds in, the better chance will you stand of their taking well. In sowing on wheat fields, we would always pass the roller over the ground after strewing the seeds; indeed, if a light harrow and roller were passed over them, both the wheat and the grass would be benefitted by these operations.

We desire to impress this truth upon our readers, that no farmer should sow less than 12 or 16 lbs. of Clover seed to the acre, and that 1½ peck of Timothy seed is little enough to secure a good stand of plants. By being *sparing* of grass seeds, the farmer but ensures the growth of weeds, and is sure to fill his land with pests which annoy him, and benefit not his stock.

Early Potatoes.—It is time that those who desire to get early potatoes were putting the seed in the ground. Although we have read nearly all that has been written and spoken upon the subject of the potato rot, we have not made up our mind that a *specific-preventive* has been discovered. If, however, we were to try any of the substances recommended, we think we should mix with the manure intended for this crop, to every twenty double horse cart-loads of manure, 1 bushel of salt, 1 bushel of plaster, 2 bushels of ashes and 2 bushels of lime, the which we would thoroughly incorporate with the manure —and we should, as we cut the potatoes, sprinkle plaster over them, so as to form a plaster crust over the cut part, nor would we plant for several days after cutting them. We are clearly of the opinion that early potatoes, thus treated, would escape the rot, and we, therefore, throw out the suggestion, and we will further remark, that, in planting potatoes, wet soils should be avoided.

Beets, Carrots, and Parsnips.—Such farmers as may desire to grow either, or all of these roots for *early* market, should get them in as speedily as possible, and be sure to manure their ground, broadcast, with well rotted manure, plough deep, and pulverize well.

Early Peas.—This delicious vegetable cannot be got in too soon. The soil best adapted to them is a deep sandy mould, moderately rich. No one need fear that it is too early, as we have seen them flourish in snow some inches deep. They are tenacious of life and not easily killed by "nipping frosts and keen and eager air."

Hemp and Flax.—It is time that these crops were sown, but care should be taken to prepare the ground well.

Stock of all kinds should receive additional food and be generously treated, so that those which have soon to bring forth their young, may be in strength to sustain the trying claims of nature.

Guano—Wheat and Tobacco Fields.—As the experience of the best farmers and planters, who have tried Guano on Wheat and Tobacco, justify the opinion, that both these crops are largely benefitted by its application, we most earnestly recommend, that every one who may be in a condition to procure a supply should do so, in order that a fair test may be made of its virtues. If Guano possesses but a moiety of the fertilizing properties ascribed to it, it is certainly the *cheapest* and *best* manure which is known to the tillers of the earth, for its cost per acre is not greater than is the expense of hauling out manure from the barn-yard, where that may be anywise remote from the fields to which it may be intended to be applied.

Having cursorily glanced at the business of the farm, and pointed out such objects as seemed to us to claim the most immediate attention, we will now take a stroll through, and see what should be done

In the Garden.

But before we enter upon our detail, we may be permitted to remark with all humility, as well as frankness, and with that singleness of heart which it has been the study of our life both to *feel* and *practice*, that it becomes every good husband and father to provide the ladies of his homestead with a well arranged and well appointed garden—one not only filled with the most choice vegetables, but with shrubbery and flowers of every tint and hue, so that, while the appetite shall be gratified to satiety, the eyes—those avenues to the chambers of the soul—may feast in that richer banquet, in whose exquisite enjoyment the mind so delights to revel.

With this brief introduction, permit us to bespeak your notice in behalf of the work now claiming your immediate action in the department of which we are now speaking,—and first of planting.

Peas.—As it is now time to plant peas, we recommend that a bed be immediately prepared for the reception of the seed. While this is being done, soak the seed in scalding water in which a little salt has been infused, say a pint of salt to two gallons of water. Let the seed remain in the soak for 6 hours, and dry them in ashes or plaster just at the time when you are about to sow them. Make your drills north and south, *two* inches deep, *four inches* broad, and *four feet* apart. In these drills scatter your seed peas tolerably thick, and cover with your hoe, taking care to press the earth light, with the back of the hoe as you proceed.

Of the Manure.—The best manure that we have ever used for peas, was a compost made of 2 parts mould from the woods, one part cow dung, and one part spent ashes made into pie a few weeks before being used and turned over two or three times in the interim.

Preparation of the Ground.—Dig it as deep as the spade will enable you to go, rake it finely as you proceed. Let the bed remain a few days, then spread on the compost, an inch or two thick, spade it in a few inches, say four, and rake well. When perfectly pulverized, the drills should be made and the peas planted as before directed, and you will not fail to have a good crop of peas.

If you desire to have a continuous supply, plant every three weeks during the present and ensuing two months, taking care to plant the *marrow-fat* pea after April shall have passed.

Cauliflowers.—If you have cauliflower plants, plant them out in good loamy beds, well enriched with manure, to head in summer. If you have no plants, sow the seed the first week in this month, and thus secure a supply of plants to set out in order that you may head your cauliflowers in October. As a richer or more delicious vegetable never graced the dinner table, we do hope that every farmer will see that his family shall have a supply the present season. It is useless to try to raise good cauliflowers unless the soil be a moist rich loam, generously fertilized with manure.

Cabbages.—The same remarks that we have made with regard to Cauliflowers, apply with equal force to *cabbages*, and as we are averse from multiplying words unnecessarily, we will let the hints therein given answer for both.

Beans—of various sorts may now be planted, and in order to prolong the supply they should be planted at intervals of three weeks apart during the spring and the first summer month.

Of Soil and Manure.—The bean delights in a clayey soil, which should be enriched with manure and then put into tiptop tilth by good spading and thorough raking.

Lettuce and Radish.—Seeds of these should be now sown, and continued to be sown at intervals of two weeks for some months to come.

Spinach.—Sow spinach seed every two weeks during the next four weeks.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—The seed of these roots should *now* be drilled in; but it will answer for four weeks *yet*. Good seed, good ground, good manuring with well rotted manure, good spading and thorough pulverization of the ground, are necessary to ensure large yields and good roots.

Small Sallading of all kinds, may now be sown.

Celery.—Celery seed should now be sown. Prepare a part of your *border* of rich loam, by manuring it freely, digging it deep, and raking well; then strew about an inch of well rotted manure on it, rake it in well; then sow your seed and rake them lightly in, and finish by compressing the bed with the back of your spade.

Asparagus.—If you did not do so last month, fork up your asparagus beds, taking care to work in, in the operation, a compost made of four parts of well rotted manure and one part ashes; and when you have raked your beds, strew salt over them just so as to whiten the earth.

Onions.—Select a good loamy spot, dig it up spade deep, rake it well, then spread on two inches of well rotted manure, spade it in about 3 inches deep, rake the ground well as you progress with the digging, that finished, make your drills a foot apart and drill in the seed as thin as possible.

Preparation of the Seed.—Soak the seed for 6 hours in warm water, in which a quart of soot to the gallon has been infused, and just as you are about to drill them, drain them and mix them with ashes. By so doing you will be enabled to seperate the seed and drill them in the more thinly. When the plants are a few inches high, thin them out so as to stand about three inches apart, and if you keep the weeds down and the earth well stirred, you may depend upon having large sized onions at harvest time. After your seed is drilled in and covered about an inch, pat the rows down with the back of your spade, and strew ashes over the drills.

Leeks, Shallots, Chives and Garlic.—These may be sown, or planted out.

Thyme, Sage and Parsley.—Seeds of these should now be sown.

Early Turnips.—If you desire to have a supply of Early turnips, procure seed of the *Early Dutch* variety, prepare a loamy bed, by manuring it liberally; make a compost composed of 4 parts cow dung, and one part ashes, spade it well and rake finely, then spread on your bed about 2 inches in depth of well rotted manure, rake it in thoroughly, sow your seed, rake them in *lightly*, and finish by strewing ashes over the bed and patting it with the back of your spade.

Preparation of the Seed.—Soak them for 12 hours in fish oil, then drain them and mix ashes with them. This process will protect them from the fly and make the plants grow vigorously from the start.

Artichokes.—The seed of artichokes may be either sown, or beds dressed now. The sooner the better.

Medicine and Pot Herbs of all kinds—The seeds of these should all be sown.

Horse Radish.—Prepare a *moist, loamy bed*, by manuring it freely, digging it deeply and pulverizing it well; then plant out strips of this root a few inches apart, taking care in dibbling them to insert the strips straight, so as to stand 4 inches apart in rows, which latter should be 12 inches asunder so as to admit of being worked.

Rhubarb.—The seed of this plant should be sown early this month. When the plants come up, should the weather be dry and hot, shade them till they attain some size and strength. Sow them thinly in drills, keep them clean, and a very small bed will supply you with the material for pies as delicious as those made from gooseberries.

Raspberries.—Work, prune, and tie up your Raspberries.

Currants and Gooseberries.—Work and prune these.

Potatoes.—Plant these as early as possible, if you have not already done so.

Okra.—Sow your okra seed.

Red Pepper seed must be sown early for plants.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—Sow the seeds of these vegetables without the least delay. Sow on a warm border, which must be well manured, so as to force the plants forward for early transplanting.

Salsafy or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow the seeds of this root as early as possible.

Fruit Trees.—Let the trunks of all your fruit trees be painted with a mixture comprised in the proportion of 2 gallons of soft soap to 1 lb. of flour of Sulphur. Put on a thin coat with a white wash, or painter's brush, as far as you can reach: and should the back be rough, scrape it off with a small hoe or some other convenient implement before putting on the mixture, comprised of seven parts Salt and 1 part Saltpetre, so as to give to each tree a quart of the mixture. If the ground is not already limed, strew freshly slacked lime around each tree, so as to cover the surface of the ground lightly for about ten feet from its trunk.

Strawberry Beds.—Keep these clean, work in a little well rotted manure in the alleys between the rows, rake the beds and lay long straw between the rows. To prevent the straw from blowing away, fork it down with wooden forks. By so treating your strawberry beds you will effect three good objects—1. you will prevent the growth of weeds—2. you will preserve moisture in the earth.—and 3. you will prevent the fruit from becoming gritty.

Flower Seeds of all kinds may now be sown.

Tulips and other Bulbous roots.—Work the beds in which these may be planted.

Shrubbery of all kinds may still be planted out.

We here conclude our hints for the *garden*, and will only add, that you must *see, yourself*, that no weeds be permitted to grow therein, and that nothing be suffered to be injured for want of proper and timely care.

Vegetable Dressing of Land.

It is many years since we first advocated the practice of turning in green crops with the view of improving worn-out lands, and the more we think—the more we reflect upon this subject, the more firmly are we convinced, that under circumstances where supplies of barn-yard and other putrescent manures are not attainable, that farmers who may own exhausted lands, would find it to be their interest to sow Buckwheat for the purpose of ploughing it in. It is a well established fact, that this grain will grow on the poorest lands, deriving, as it does, from the construction of its leaves, a large portion of its food from the atmosphere; thus, when ploughed in, returning to the soil much more than it had extracted from it in the process of its growth. But to impart to all such efforts at improvement the most extended benefit, *lime* or *plaster*, or both, should be used, as auxiliary means—and where neither of these can be obtained, *ashes* may be substituted with the best possible chance of success. If Buckwheat be sown early in the spring and turned under just when in blossom, a second crop may be sown in time to be turned in in season for wheat to be seeded, and we have no doubt that ground thus treated, with ten bushels of lime, or ashes, and one of plaster to the acre, may be made to produce a remunerating crop of wheat, and be sufficiently improved to sustain a growth of clover; and this point once attained, improvement can be carried forward with ease and certainty.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Experiments with Gas Liquor on Grass Lands.

The practice of publishing the results of experiments only when they are successful, is but too common both with agriculturists and those engaged in more abstruse researches. Now we regard an experiment as designed for instruction—and for that purpose, failure is sometimes as valuable as success—not only to ourselves but to others, in guarding against similar courses, and leading by the investigation of the causes of failure to the discovery of unexpected truths. We shall therefore submit the following remarks and details, leaving the results of further researches for a subsequent memoir.

The true economy of waste manures, by which is meant the application of the waste products of factories, to the amelioration of the soil, is confessedly one of the most important objects of modern agricultural science. Not that the idea is novel, but the extension of the practice to the including of many substances hitherto thought useless, is one of the immediate consequences of the application of chemistry to the farm. Indeed it is thought that but few of those discarded and frequently nauseous matters may not be employed with marked success, and accordingly the journals of Europe afford us long series of experiments, in which the waste of the dyer, leather-dresser, button-maker, sugar-refiner, and glue and gas manufacturer have been tried with known manures, and their relative value thus tested. Especially has this been the case with ammoniacal refuse. Among these the liquor which results from the distillation of coal, and which flows above the gas tar in the tank, would seem to merit attention, since its richness has caused it to be employed in the manufacture of ammoniacal salts, both in Europe and this country; and Scottish farmers have applied it to grass lands with extraordinary results. We endeavoured to obtain the same wished for consummation in the following manner:—On the farm of Mary Lake, in Delaware county, between Cobbs and Darbo creeks, a portion of a field of clover and timothy was selected—from this about one-sixth of an acre, 26.16 rods were carefully measured, and on the 6th of April last, *one half* of the grass was evenly sprinkled by hand, with ten gallons ammoniacal liquor from the Philadelphia gas works, diluted with four times the quantity of water, being about the rate of one hundred and twenty-four gallons of gas liquor, or six hundred and twenty gallons of the diluted liquid to the acre. The season was propitious, and the ground favourable to the action of ammoniacal manures, being sufficiently light, with a fine natural drainage, and having grown Indian corn and wheat since manuring. During the season there was no perceptible difference between the two portions. In the latter part of June they were cut, dried, and weighed separately, though at the same time; that which was unliquored, gave 450 lbs.; liquored, 448 lbs. The difference, two pounds, may be safely set down to errors in collecting and weighing, when we have the result of neither benefit nor injury from the liquor.

On the 18th of April a similar experiment was performed on the farm of Mr. John Palmer, adjoining the above, except that the liquor was permitted to flow from a hogshead set on a cart, over a board placed for the purpose somewhat in the manner of the Flemings. Twelve and a half gallons were diluted as before, and distributed over nineteen and nine-twenty-fifths rods—not quite one-eighth of an acre. No difference was perceived between the sprinkled and unsprinkled grass, either during the season, or while mowing or cocking; the workmen therefore thought themselves justified during the absence of the writer, in saving the trouble of weighing, by carting it into barn. The opinion that the efficacy of dung depends mainly on the phosphates it contains, derives support from the above facts.

Alfred L. Kennedy.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1844.

The following article though written for the meridian of Ohio is just as applicable to almost any other wheat growing state.

Facts for the People of Ohio.

Decrease of the Wheat Crop—Our glory departing!

For the five last years it has been published to the world, that Ohio produces more wheat than any other State in the Union. This is the proudest boast of her citizens, and it has done more than all else to establish her *credit* abroad. With a wheat crop from twenty to twenty five millions of bushels, one half surplus product, it was well known that the farmers of Ohio would be able without difficulty, to pay their taxes, and the indebtednes of the State, and speedily to become prosperous and wealthy.

But the reports of the Commissioner of patents, show that our State is fast losing this enviable distinction; *and it is probable that next year's report will strip our farmers of this their highest honor!* The report of last year affords an argument in favor of the promotion of agriculture in Ohio, that ought to command the most serious attention of her citizens, and cause them to put forth *immediate and vigorous efforts* for the diffusion of a knowledge of improved methods of cultivation among farmers.

The wheat crop of Ohio for the past three years is estimated as follows:

Crop of 1842, 25,387,439 bushels.
" 1843, 18,786,705 " (30 per cent loss.)
" 1844, 15,969,000 " (15 per cent, more loss.)

Showing a decrease of 45 per cent. or *nearly ten millions of bushels in only two years!*

And this too, while it is well known that the number of acres devoted to this crop has every year been greate than the one preceding! And another important fact is there has not been a proportional increase of other products to make up for this immense loss. Is it any wonper then that our State is embarrassed, and that farmers find it difficult to meet their taxes? (The reports of the Board of Public Works show a decrease in the aggregate amount of wheat and flour shipped on all the canals in the State for the past four years.)

As evidence that this falling off is mainly attributable to *defective farming*, let us look at the example of New York, where knowledge has been diffused for a number of years past, by five or six widely circulated *agricultural papers*, several of them numbering from ten to twenty thousand subscribers; and where forty or fifty county Agricultural Societies, and one for the State, are sustained by the aid of $8,000 per year from the Treasury. There the reports show a marked increase in the wheat crop during the same time it has decreased in Ohio. The figures stand thus:

For 1842, 11,132,472 bushels.
" 1843, 12,479,499 "
" 1844, 14,975,000 "

Showing a gain of nearly four millions of bushels in two years; and most of the other products of the farm in a proportionate ratio for the past four years.

From these figures it is easy to see, that in all probability the next annual report will rob Ohio of the honor of being the first wheat State in the union, and award the palm to the farmers of the *Empire State!*

And yet Ohio possesses at least double the number of acres adapted to this crop that New York does; and there be no good reason why we should not retain this high can honor; or if so unfortunate as to lose it for the coming season, it should be regained, and made more securely our own than ever before. It is true our Legislature, in the heat of party strife, have seemed to neglect the greatest interests of the State, but this only renders it more necessary for the people themselves to awake and exert themselves.

The first thing necessary to be done is to *circulate agricultural papers among the farmers*, and point through them the necessity and means of improvement. Until this is done more effectually than now, it will be of comparatively little use to legislate upon the subject or form

associations; for till then, not one in twenty of the farmers will co-operate in such measures. If the friends of the cause, who perceive the evil and the remedy, will go to work for this purpose, with one tenth part of the enthusiasm that is manifested during an ordinary political campaign, and we should soon see results that would cheer the heart of every true patriot.—*Ohio Cult.*

The New Postage Law.—The main provisions of this law are as follows:

1. Single letters, i. e. letters weighing half an ounce or less, go 300 miles for FIVE CENTS, and greater distances for ten cts. Every additional half ounce (or part of half an ounce) is considered an additional letter.

2. Newspapers may be sent *by the publishers* thirty miles from the place of publication, free of postage. For greater distances the rates are as heretofore.

3. Printed circulars on cap or letter paper are charged two cents a sheet for all distances.

4. Pamphlets, magazines, &c., two and a half cents for each copy sent of no greater weight than one ounce; and one cent additional for every additional ounce. But no copy exceeding eight ounces in weight can be transmitted. No bound book of any size can be sent by mail.

5. Members of Congress can frank letters, &c., as much as they please, both in session and recess, provided the package does not exceed two ounces.

6. Private mail expresses forbidden on heavy penalties. Persons sending letters by an unlawful mode are made punishable. Any person *who shall deposit a letter at any place to be carried by unlawful means*, is subject to a fine of fifty dollars for every offence.

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

France has of late years pursued a wise, judicious, and liberal policy in regard to her agriculture. In 1838, there were in that country 123 Agricultural Societies, and 303 Agricultural Committees. Scarcely a movement which could contribute essentially to her husbandry, has been neglected. Pecuniary encouragement to a very great extent, is afforded, and agents are sent into other countries at the expense of the French Agricultural Society, in order to examine their systems of farming with a view to the more perfect practice of the art at home. In 1803, there were scarcely ten organized societies in the kingdom. They are now, however, rapidly increasing. How much better it would be for the interests of this country, if Government should expend some of its surplus money in encouraging this great branch of industry, instead of squandering it in the way it does.—*Maine Cultivator.*

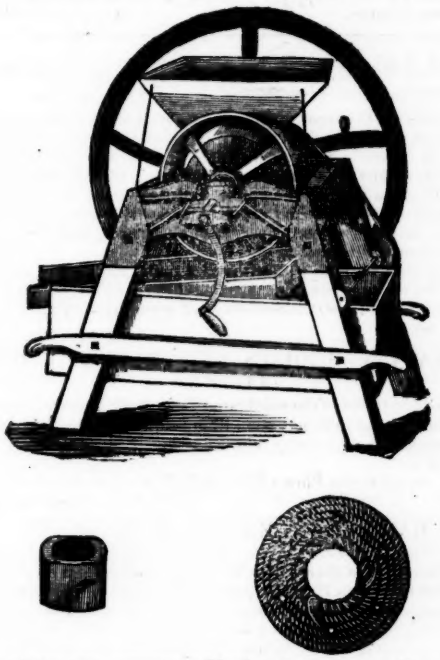
HENS.—According to Buffon, a hen properly fed and attended, will produce in one year upwards of 150 eggs, besides rearing two broods of chickens. Mr. Mount of England, says that a well fed hen will produce from 170 to 175 eggs in a year. According to the latter statement, one hundred hens would yield, in one year, 15,000 eggs, and from one thousand, to twelve hundred chickens. We find it stated in an agricultural work, that an importation has recently been made from Holland, of a kind of hens, called everlasting hens. They are small, lay every day, and their eggs are less in size, and not so nutritious or substantial as those of the common hen. Such a consequence seems obviously unavoidable. There is a kind of hens called the "Boobies," which are more than three times the common size—some of them weighing 10 lbs., and another kind called the "Bucks County Hens." They are prolific layers, and produce eggs weighing over three and a half ounces, and measuring three inches in circumference.—*Ibid.*

SEED WHEAT.

WE are told, that, in the island of Jersey, England, where the farmers sell their *produce* and live upon the *refuse*, it is customary for them to tie their wheat in small sheaves, and by striking each twice or thrice across a barrel while lying on its side on the floor, a superfine sample of wheat is obtained for market, after which the sheaves are thrown by, to be clean threshed in the evening of winter by lamp light.

I have just met with the account of a farmer in Vermont, to whom his neighbours resorted for the purpose of securing seed wheat of superior quality; very fine in appearance, remarkably productive, and of early maturity; he readily commanded three dollars per bushel, when the price of wheat was a dollar and a quarter, calling it the red and genuine *Barrel wheat.* But the secret was at last discovered; he used, before threshing his wheat, to select the best sheaves, and striking them over the side of the empty barrel as it lay on the floor, three or four times, before laying them down to be clean threshed, he obtained in this very simple way a very superior seed wheat, which the whole country coveted at a double price. Thus the largest and ripest kernels were seperated and collected without labour or difficulty, and a profitable business was carried on, until his neighbours discovered how to make "Barrel wheat" for themselves.—*Boston Cult*

SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.

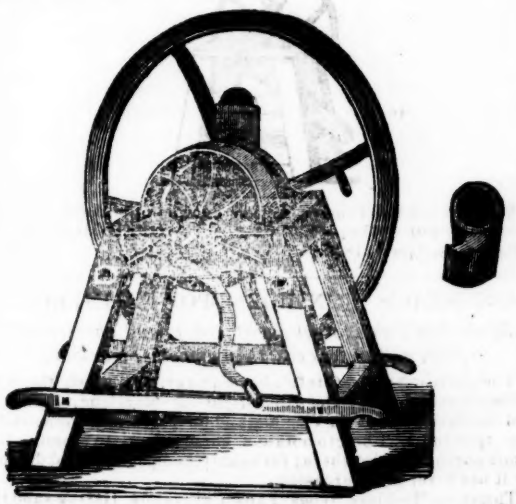


The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 2½ or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shewn in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses;) coarse meal for horses may be ground by 2 men with good success.

The grinding plates which are made of the hardest composition metal, will last about 2 years without renewing; after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. The feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally. Price, with one sett extra plates $40

☞ The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the mill.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the hardest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Price with one sett extra plates $30

☞ The knife (as above;) the grinding plates similar to hat of the Mill.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 31

Beef, Balt. mess,	9½a10	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13
Do. do. No.1,	8½	Do. do.	2, 7a11
Do. prime,	6½a7	Do. do.	3, 5a7
Pork, mess	12½	Do. Western	2, 6a
Do. No. 1	9½	Do. do.	3, 5a6
Do. prime	10½a11	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, a7¼
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb	8a	Do Western,	1, 7½a8
Do. middlings, "	6½	Do. do.	2, 5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5½a	Do. do. bls	1, 6a6½
Do. asst'd, West.	6¼	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	8a	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	5½	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	5½a		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6¾	Alabama,	6½a7
Louisiana,	6¾	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	26a28
Porto Rico,	29½a	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAPS—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.50a	Ground per bbl.	11.2a
SUGARS —			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6.75a	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl			$4.50a
Do. City Mills,			4.75
Do. Susquehanna,			4.62
Rye, first			3.18a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.25
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bu	105a115	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Va red	95a105	Clover seed, store	$4.12
" ord. to pri. Md	85a105	Timothy do	2.a2.50
Corn, white,	41a	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	44a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	63a64	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	25a26	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	110	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—perlb.			31a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	5½a6¾	Rio,	6½a7½
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3½a 4½
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	a10	Sperm,	30a31
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	a 9		

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland are fair for the season but the demand being principally for good and fine parcels, and these descriptions forming but a small portion of the receipts, the sales are not very large. Holders of inferior lots have to submit to a slight reduction in order to effect sales. Good lots sell readily. We quote as before, viz. Inferior and common $2a$3; middling to good $3.50 a$5; good $6 a $7.50; and fine $8 a $14. The demand for Ohio Tobacco is limited, and our quotations are almost nominal, viz: Common to middling $3 a $4.50; good $5 a $6; fine red and wrappery $6.50 a $10; fine yellow $7 50 a $10, and extra wrappery $11a$13 We note sales of 60 to 80 hhds. of Ohio at $5 a $12 The inspections of the week are 788 hhds. Maryland; 87 hhds. Ohio; 36 hhds. Kentucky; 2 hhds. Virginia; and 1 hhd. Pennsylvania—total 914 hhds.

Cotton.—We note sales early in the week of 200 bales Upland Cotton at 6¼ cents. Since then prices have improved, and 130 bales have been sold at 6¼ cts. and 25 bales New Orleans at 6¾ cents.

Cattle.—There were 550 head of Beef Cattle offered at the scales to-day, but the quality was generally very inferior, and sales were effected with difficulty. The sales to the city butchers embraced only 135 head at prices varying from $1.50 for inferior to $3 per 100lb. on the hoof for prime quality, equal to $3 a $5.75 net. Of the balance 215 head were driven to other markets, and 200 remain here unsold.

Hogs.—The price of Live Hogs had advanced a shade, and we now quote at $4.87½ a $5.12½ per 100 lbs.

1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them. J. S. EASTMAN.

de 4 Pratt Street.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or, WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

He is of the best breed, very gentle, 4 to 5 years old. The owner having another for his own service, has no use for him, and he will be sold a bargain. Apply at this office. de 18

POUDRETTE.

Those intending to try the Poudrette on corn this season, are invited to forward their orders at once, as the consignment on hand will be the last in time for planting. Apply at this office.

EXTRA RASPBERRIES.

The subscriber will sell several thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for plants of this delicious and productive species—the genuineness of which may be relied on—left at No. 7 North Charles street, will be promptly executed at the following prices, viz:

100 roots for $6
1000 do $50

Carefully put up and delivered in any part of the city.

JOHN GIBSON,
ap 2 3t Chestnut Hill.

HAUTERIVE'S CHEMICAL SOLUTION,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF

Wheat and other Seeds.

The subscriber being the only possessor in the U. States, of the recipe for preparing HAUTERIVE'S CHEMICAL SOLUTION, for which the Society of Encouragement and Agriculture of France, after testing the value of it for three consecutive years, through a commission composed of Scientific Agriculturists and Chemists and after their favorable report, awarded the inventor a premium of 3 000 francs, and a gold medal.

The stimulating power of the ingredents composing this Solution, is such, that by steeping the Seed in it, the effect is not only to accelerate the germination, but to render the Vegetation more vigorous, by its useful action as a hygroscopic; the gaseous emanations of carbonic acid, and carbonated hydrogen, nourish the plant, and make it more productive to the Farmer, by preventing rust and the attacks of insects.

The subscriber is of the firm opinion, that cotton planters may derive great benefit by soaking the Seed in the Solution; by so doing, the plants would be protected from the bad effects of insects, and *it will hasten the crop at least* 10 *or* 12 *days*—the soaking to last only three hours.

Extract of a letter from JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ., *dated February* 15, 1845.

Your solution was tried, not by me, but by my son, F. G. Skinner; the Wheat he steeped in it, was sowed very late, yet he says the effect is very apparent and highly beneficial But you need have no better recommendation than Col. N. Goldsborough, who is known to be a farmer of nice discrimination and accurate judgement, and withal, would not flatter Neptune for his trident. I shall recommend the trial of the Solution to all my friends, next Spring, for their Oats, Corn, &c.

Col. N. GOLDSBOROUGH writes March 6th, 1845, three bushels were seeded in stiff white oak land, and here I have every reason to be well satisfied with the experiment; the Wheat came up three days earlier, and grew with astonishing vigor, and has maintained a superiority over the adjacent Wheat, which was brined and limed and seeded the same day in land of the same quality. It has constantly appeared thus far as if the land in which the Wheat steeped in the Solution was seeded had been manured, and the other not; whereas the whole was dressed the preceding Spring with barn yard manure, &c.

Commodore JONES, U. S. NAVY, writes: "As to the effects of the Solution on the growing crop, &c. I think very favorable. It has added much to the appearance as well as to growth, &c. (Order, double the quantum used last Fall.")

Many other "opinions" can be seen by calling upon the Agent We cite the above as from gentlemen well known, and on whom great reliance can be placed.

F. W. SWEENY,
No. 54 Buchanan's Wharf,

Is appointed my Sole Agent, for the disposal of the Chemical Solution,—to whom all orders can be addressed.

☞ Price $3 for Half, and $5 for Whole Barrels.

L. MONTHROP.

Baltimore, March 26th, 1845. 4t

SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

The subscriber having relinquished Farming, will offer at Public Vendue, at his Farm in Moorestown, Burlington County, N. Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire Stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two Imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Bonaparte," two Imported Mares—three full-blooded Stud Colts, one, two and four years old—two Fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blood Canadian Mare, three and four years old, and one Filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English Mare, broke and kind in harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the United States,) in all the principal Agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the Fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the Committees. At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York city in October last, he received the Silver Medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the Colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of Sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased EDWARD HARRIS.

ma 26 t

A SITUATION AS MANAGER,

Is wanted by a middle aged man, with a small family, who is acquainted with the various branches of Agriculture both in this country and Scotland, such as liming, draining, cropping, and raising of Stock in general.—His wife is capable and willing to undertake the care of a dairy. The best references can be given, as to his capacity and integrity. Further particulars can be given by the editor of the American Farmer. 4t*

WANTED,

A MANAGER FOR A FARM about five miles from Baltimore. He must be honest, sober and industrious, and unless the applicant can bring undoubted testimonials to those qualities, it will be useless for him to apply. Address A. B. at the office of the American Farmer. 3t mh 19

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT corner of Exeter and Forest streets sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade,

Prices from $7.50 to $13, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

mh 5 tf

BARNABY & MOOER'S, AND PROUTY & MEARS' PLOWS.

I have a number of the celebrated Barnaby & Mooers' Plows for sale, at a considerable reduction from former rates. This plow is highly approved of by many who have used it, and who know how to handle it.

Also, the premium Plow of Prouty & Mears, so universally admired. ie 26 S. SANDS, Farmer office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DAIRY-MAN.

A gentleman in Carlisle, Pa. wishes to engage with a competent person to take charge of a Dairy and Truck Farm on shares—The farm is of 60 to 70 acres, partly within the borough, in excellent order; there is no opposition to the dairy, and the only one to the truck business is from a borough 20 miles off. The stock of every description will be furnished—there is a fine stock of Cows and Horses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the business, and excellent dwelling, barn, stabling, and root cellar. Nothing would be required of the person engaging except the labor, and he ought to have about $200 in cash. Apply to the editor of the American Farmer, if by letter, post paid. None but those who can produce unquestionable reference as to charactor and qualifications need apply. fe 26

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any I made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest charaoter.

The large Reapers are made as usual at $170—medium size will bo made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivalled—price $25 to $35. OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845. ja 9

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 30 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

LANDRETH'S SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Landreth's Garden Seeds, (fresh and genuine) to wholesale purchasers, at quite reduced prices Catalogues in pamphlet form, containing useful knowledge in the cultivation of vegetables, distributed gratis. Every person having a garden should have one of them.

ALSO IN STORE,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements, embracing almost every useful implement required by farmers and planters, which will also be sold at very reduced prices. His stock of Plows and Plow Castings he believes to be equal to any in the country, either as to variety, quality of materials or workmanship.

A few second hand Plows taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap.—Ohio Grindstones, small size, a superior article.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
fe 26 Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received by the steam ship Hibernia our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting in part of the various kinds of Cabbage; Cauliflower; Brocali; Peas; Beans; Lettuce; Carrot; Parsnip; Radish, Beets, &c. &c. It is a fact well known to every gardener of experience that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparable better crops and of finer flavor than can be obtained from Seeds raised in this climate; and as we receive these Seeds direct from the growers, who are gentlemen of undonbted respectability and experience, there never has been or will be any mistake or deception in quality or kinds of seed. The present lot are in remarkable fine condition, having been on the water only 15 days. For sale wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT & SON,
N. W. corner Calvert and Water sts.
mh 26 4t

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE,

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to BRICE & SMITH, Agents,
fe 20 3m No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞ Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C. S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

o 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.